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PRIDE, PROGRESS, PROSPERITY

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THE WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS

A BRIEF RECORD OF PASSING EVENTS IN THIS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

IN LATE DISPATCHES

DOINGS AND HAPPENINGS THAT MARK THE PROGRESS OF THE AGE.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

ABOUT THE WAR

Russians drive wedge between fleeing Turkish armies, Baghdad's fall reported imminent.

London is uneasy over reports that a great German battle fleet is maneuvering in the North Sea.

Germany has formally declared war on Portugal, which becomes the thirteenth nation to enter the conflict.

Twelve persons were killed and thirty-three injured in a raid by Zeppelins over the northeast coast of England.

German official reports announce the capture of Fort Vaux, but later reports from Paris contradict this statement.

The French after setting back the Germans driving on the front west of the Meuse, have occupied the heights of Cote de l'Or.

Russian warships are making headway in the Black Sea. A large section of the coast line is now under the domination of the czar.

French make further progress at Verdun, regaining ground in Corbeaux wood and reporting repulse of German attacks along the front from Douaumont to Vaux.

A. J. Balfour replied to the charges made by Winston Churchill that the British navy is not as strong as it should be. Mr. Balfour asserted that England was never better prepared for war on the sea.

Although the report persists that a German battle fleet of at least twenty dreadnoughts is in the North sea, there was nothing up to Wednesday to indicate they are seeking the British fleet or are bent on battle.

Germany in a note to the United States has admitted that the stand taken by the United States on undersea warfare is just. Berlin says it was forced into action by England. The Kaiser offers to abide by the old war rules if England will do the same.

The activity of Russian torpedo boats in the Black Sea against coast towns east of Trebizond is continuing with success. According to recent dispatches from Sebastopol, the Turkish coast defenses are crumbling before the intensity of the Russian bombardment.

WESTERN
The Quaker Oil Company at Pittsburg, Pa., declared a dividend of \$1.40 a share, which have a par value of \$25 a share.

One man was killed and another seriously injured in an explosion of nitroglycerin several miles from Tulsa, Okla., which shattered scores of windows in Tulsa and rocked many buildings.

Heavy losses of hogs, cattle, horses and sheep by farmers in the low lands of the James and Missouri rivers, near Yankton, S. D., are reported by Yankton sports parties who patrolled the flooded area in boats.

To shift the meeting of the Western Governors' Conference from Butte, Mont., to Salt Lake City, and to hold it a day in advance of the opening of the National Governors' Conference, which will be held at Salt Lake late in June, is a proposal being made to the Western executive by Governor Lister of Washington, president of the Western Conference, through Governor Withycombe of Oregon, its secretary.

WASHINGTON
"Our army has crossed the border to get Villa," Secretary Lansing told Carranza.

State department agents have information that Felix Diaz, the Mexican revolutionary leader, is hiding in New Orleans, and upon their information they are satisfied that he has not landed in Mexico with an armed expedition, as has been reported.

Three dreadnoughts and four battle cruisers added to the American fleet, built and authorized, would make it the equal in fighting strength of the present German fleet. Admiral Fletcher, commander of the Atlantic fleet, declared before the House naval committee.

The Senate passed a bill revising the articles of war, the special laws governing the country's military forces, which have stood virtually unamended since 1806.

The Senate, after four weeks of debate, passed the Shields bill to provide for development of water power in navigable waters by private capital. The vote was 46 to 22.

The cost of living in Constantinople has increased 185 per cent since the beginning of the war, according to confidential advice to the State Department.

FOREIGN

Jean Mounet Sully, the celebrated French tragedian, is dead in Paris. He was 75 years old.

More than 3,000 men drowned when French auxiliary cruiser Provence II was sunk in Mediterranean.

Charles Respa was convicted of dynamiting Canadian buildings by a jury at Sandwich, Ont., and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The crusade against the spreading of false news begun by Louis J. Malvy, minister of the interior, has resulted in the arrest of 200 persons in Paris and the department of the Seine.

An Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegram company reports rumors of the death of Ever Pasha, Turkish minister of war, but all efforts to confirm or refute them have proved unavailing.

A marriage is being arranged between Prince Boris, eldest son of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and heir to the throne, and a princess of the house of Hapsburg, according to the Berlin Journal des Balkans.

The Russians found only sixteen Armenians alive in Erzerum out of the usual Armenian population of 40,000, according to information received in Petrograd and forwarded by Reuter's correspondent in the Russian capital.

Disturbances over the food situation which began with a strike of the Madrid bakers, have developed into a general strike, in consequence of which retail business has been suspended while rioting of a serious nature has developed.

About 445 passengers and crew of the Spanish steamer Principe de Asturias are missing and believed lost, following the wrecking of the steamer on a rock en route to Buenos Aires from Barcelona, according to a Lloyd dispatch from Santos.

The German cruiser Moewe, which, according to rumors a few days ago, was captured by the British, arrived in a German port, according to an official announcement made at Berlin. She had on board 199 prisoners and 1,000,000 marks in gold bars.

A new type of "leatherless shoe" is being widely advertised in the German newspapers. The uppers are made of gray or black waterproof linen sailcloth, while the soles are built of thin layers of wood glued together with waterproof glue.

SPORTING NEWS

At Chicago Battling Nelson, former lightweight champion pugilist, was granted a divorce from Fay King.

Harry Kane announces that he has received his contract as umpire with the Western League for the 1916 season.

Louisiana of Philadelphia won a decision in fifteen rounds over Benny Chavez of Denver in a last round rally at Kansas City.

Four towns have already signed articles to support a league baseball team this year. The towns are Cheyenne, Greeley, Fort Collins and Loveland.

W. J. "Billy" Kenworthy, former star infielder of the Bears and last season with the now defunct Kaysee Federal League outfit, has closed a deal to play with the Oakland club of the Coast League.

The Presbyterian Ministers' Association, including 500 New York ministers, may protest to Governor Whitman against the holding of the Willard-Moran fight in Madison Square garden in New York on March 25.

Chicago sportsmen have a new variety of contest to arouse their interest—alligator racing. The sport was introduced in the parlors of a Chicago hotel by Dr. E. R. Lewis of Dubuque, Iowa, who has just returned from a Florida hunting trip.

The world's record time for a 600-yard run, established by Tom Halpin in 1914, was bettered for the second time in two weeks in New York when Dave Caldwell of the Boston A. A. defeated Ted Meredith of the University of Pennsylvania by one foot in 1 minute and 13 1/5 seconds.

GENERAL

Eight hundred Mexican bandits passed Mimbres, N. M., the first station west of Columbus, and were headed west toward Hatchita, N. M., according to Douglas, Ariz., advices.

Raiders of Mexicans on American towns along the border have been numerous during the last few years, but none of them has equaled the massacre at Columbus, N. M., in scope or daring.

The town of Columbus, N. Mex., is partly in ruins and at least sixteen United States citizens are dead, following a murderous raid over the border early Thursday morning by Pancho Villa at the head of 1,000 of his Mexican bandits. The Mexicans paid dearly for their raid. Pablo Lopez, Villa's chief lieutenant, was killed and scores of the outlaws fell under the fire of the United States soldiers and citizens.

Edge Hill, a beautiful colonial home near Charlottesville, Va., which was planned by Thomas Jefferson for his daughter, Martha Jefferson Randolph, wife of Gov. Thomas Mann Randolph, was destroyed by fire.

Wage increases that may annually approximate \$8,000,000 or more in the soft coal fields of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were agreed upon in New York by the sub-agreement committee of the bituminous operators and miners for those states who are negotiating a new contract to go into effect April 1.

BANDITS DRIVE BACK SOLDIERS

2,500 ARMED MEXICAN TROOPS INVADE U. S. AND MASSACRE CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS.

CAVALRY ON 'HOT TRAIL'

"OUR ARMY HAS CROSSED BORDER TO GET VILLA," LANSING TELLS CARRANZA.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Columbus, N. M., March 10.—The towns near here are shivering in fear of another Villa attack. Sixteen dead, many wounded and half the town in ruins was the toll of Villa's raid on Columbus. A handful of American soldiers, fifteen miles south of the border, are fighting desperately, but are being driven back by many times their own force, while every other available soldier, cattleman and civilian able to bear arms is on the alert, trying to locate a force of Villa bandits known to be moving toward Hatchita, N. M., with the intention of repeating the Columbus tragedy.

Late reports indicated that Villa had more than 2,500 men at his disposal. Less than 300 are in the United States cavalry patrol which pursued him. It is believed that the outlaw chief left about half of his force to engage the troops, while he has the remainder free for a new surprise attack on the United States.

Women left in town were quartered in the schoolhouse and the army camp under guard of armed civilians and soldiers. Villa signal lights flashed all along below the border. A report said that Denning, thirty-six miles north of here, might be the next object of attack. The number of Mexicans killed was given at forty-six.

The raid to American territory proved costly to the bandit chieftain. The bodies of eighteen Mexican bandits, including Pablo Lopez, second in command, had been gathered and burned before noon and troops reported an undetermined number of dead still lying in the brush.

With the death of Capt. 1,500 Mexican bandits under the outlawed insurgent, Francisco Villa, crept upon less than 250 sleeping troops of the Thirtieth United States cavalry before dawn Thursday, swept through their camp, raided and partially burned the town of Columbus, killed sixteen civilians and soldiers, and then, under fire of American troops fled back to Mexico.

Washington, March 10.—Washington stands squarely behind Col. Slocum in sending his cavalrymen into Mexico in pursuit of Francisco Villa and his band of outlaws. No orders have been issued for the return of the soldiers, and it is not probable any will be issued for the present.

Thursday night Secretary Lansing informed the de facto government of Mexico, through Eliseo Arredondo, its ambassador designate here, that he trusted no objection would be made to the action of the American troops, they having followed what is known in military circles as a "hot trail."

Shocked indignation occasioned by news of Villa's outrage was quickly succeeded by undisguised satisfaction in official and congressional circles over the knowledge that after three years of patient forbearance United States troops actually were on Mexican soil to avenge the death of their comrades and bring to justice the outlaws for their depredations.

While no formal word of the policy of the administration was given out, it was reliably stated that the army would be given free rein to catch the bandits if possible.

It was not considered in administration circles that Col. Slocum's act in any sense constituted an invasion of Mexico, a policy which the administration has opposed in the past and will continue to oppose.

Formally, there is no authority for the presence of the American troops in Mexico. In fact, the patrols along the border have from the beginning of the disorders there been under orders not to cross under any consideration.

Three Americans Hanged; Burned.

Columbus, N. M., March 10.—Arthur McKinney, foreman of the Palomas Ranch, William Corbett and James O'Neill, captured by Villa, were hanged and their bodies burned, according to information received here. The hanging occurred when the bandits raided the cattle herd of the Bosques Grandes ranch.

Mexican Minister Expresses Regret.

Mexico City, Mex., March 10.—"My government sincerely regrets this affair and asks the American people to be patient," said Marcelino Davalos, who is acting as foreign minister in the Carranza cabinet, in a statement to the Associated Press. "The government asks the American people to remember that Villa is a common enemy," he continued, "and an outlaw to be hunted down by all men. The Mexican government will use the most vigorous means to run this man to earth and avenge his acts."

BIG U. S. ARMY ENTERS MEXICO

VILLA'S 6,000 BANDITS TO BE ATTACKED FROM TWO SIDES BY FUNSTON'S FORCES.

SPIES SWARM BORDER

CARRANZA SENDS 5,000 SOLDIERS TO AID IN CAPTURING AND PUNISHING OUTLAWS.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, March 11.—American troops were ordered across the Mexican border by President Wilson to take Francisco Villa and his bandits dead or alive. Under the direction if not actually the leadership of Major General Funston who ended the Philippine insurrection by taking Aguinaldo single-handed, American columns are expected to be moving into Mexico before night. They go to meet about 6,000 guerrilla troops in a mountainous region from which Carranza troops have fled after raiding Columbus, N. M. How many of the 12,000 troops now on the border will be employed has not been fully determined. The War Department, "for military reasons," has requested that estimates of the number of troops to be used be withheld from publication. The general plan will be to distribute the infantry to guard the border towns, while the cavalry will be released for scouring the mountains, deserts, sage brush and arroyos. In order not to weaken the defense of border towns it may be necessary to move other troops from interior posts to the border. No prospect of using the national guard exists in the situation, but any large scale of operations would involve it.

No orders have been given to the navy. The fleet, with more than 10,000 bluejackets and marines available for landing duty, is on the winter drilling ground off Guantanamo, within easy sailing distance of Mexican waters, should anti-American demonstration or uprising endanger Americans or other foreigners.

Whether this long-deferred armed action, which begins purely as a punitive measure to clear northern Mexico of menacing bandit bands over which Gen. Carranza has no control, shall grow into a general armed intervention or occupation in Mexico depends in a large measure upon Gen. Carranza and the Mexican people. Indications were that the carrying out of President Wilson's order would be left to the man on the ground, Gen. Frederick Funston. After a late conference with the President, Secretary Baker announced that no invasion of Mexico in force was contemplated; that the troops would be sent to disperse or capture the raiders, and would be withdrawn immediately when their work was done or when the de facto government was able to insure peace along the border.

Gen. Carranza ordered 5,000 troops from various garrisons to move upon the Villa forces. The effect of their advance probably would be to keep the Villa bandits near the border and trap them between the American and Carranza forces.

National Guard Would Aid.

Fort Collins.—Lieut. Joseph A. Rogers, commandant at the Agricultural College, has wired the War Department asking permission to join his regiment in the invasion of Mexico.

GERMANS RIOT OVER LOSSES.

Artillery Quells a Cologne Mob Protesting Cost of Verdun Drive—Vaux Attack Repulsed.

London, March 11.—The Amsterdam Telegraph states that it has received reports of serious rioting in Cologne in consequence of the heavy losses of German troops in the battle of Verdun. The reports are further to the effect that artillery had to be placed in the streets to overawe the crowds.

The Germans, in infantry attacks, launched with huge effectives, but with losses described as beyond all proportions to the objective they sought, have occupied a part of the Corbeaux wood, to the west of the Meuse and northwest of Verdun, according to the French official communication.

German attacks to the west of the village of Douaumont and against the village of Vaux were put down by the French.

The German official report admits that the French succeeded in again obtaining a firm foothold in the armored fort Vaux.

Mines Wreck Two British Warships. London.—The British destroyer Croquette and torpedo boat No. 11 have been sunk. There were forty-five casualties. Both vessels were sunk by mines, it was officially stated. The casualties included one officer and twenty-one men of the destroyer and three officers and twenty men of the torpedo boat. The Swedish steamer Martha struck a mine in Falsterbo sound and sank within Swedish territorial waters, according to dispatches from Copenhagen. The crew was saved.

A SPRIG OF SHAMROCK

LOCKED in the dear little Emerald Isle, Breathing the fragrance of Ireland the while; Clothed in the green of Mavourneen's delight, Bringing a vision of skies that are bright.

Emblem that Irishmen greet with acclaim, Whipping to them of a glorious name—Emmett, the patriot, writ on Fame's scroll; Fame all undying while centuries roll.

Badge of St. Patrick—his own holy day—Bowed at whose shrine doth the worshiper pray. No wreath of laurel, nor yet immortal, Breathes 'e'en a title of thy wonderful spell.

Sweet bit of green, hail thy mission avowed! Let every wearer of shamrock be proud. Seemeth each sprig of the emerald to say: "Top o' th' mornin'! God bless you this day."



LOVELY GREEN ISLE

Land of Bewitching Beauty Well Worthy the Love of the Great Apostle.

IN HIS wanderings as a teacher St. Patrick doubtless visited almost every part of Ireland. It was on that abrupt and picturesque elevation, Mount Slémeach, above the valley of the Braid, in County Antrim, that the heart of the captive boy experienced its great spiritual change, which, from events following, may be considered to have altered the entire history of Ireland, and even to have transformed the face of Christendom.

Similarly, ancient Tara, the old abode of kings, situated about twenty-five miles from Dublin in County Meath, is closely identified with St. Patrick's name. There he went first on his mission of conversion.

St. Patrick must have known intimately the beautiful lakes of Killarney in County Kerry, for in this neighborhood he sojourned seven years. On an island in the lakes, then known in the Irish language by the name Lough Lene (the Lake of Learning), he established a church which in the seventh century grew into Innisfallen abbey.

This part of Ireland he loved especially. Then, as now, the soft bewitching beauty of the scenery thereabouts was celebrated far and wide, as the tenth wonder of Ireland. The mountains surrounding the waters were embowered in yew and evergreen and oak and purple-leaved arbutus, whose flowers hung in white rich clusters. The noise of cascades falling echoed and re-echoed when they struck the waters of the lake.

A few miles away from the town of Killarney, just beyond Kate Kear-



Blackwater Bridge.

ney's cottage, soon after one enters Dunlough's gap, there is a place which in local tradition is the scene of an important incident in St. Patrick's life. For this is said to be the spot where he commanded the snakes to leave Ireland.

This distinction is claimed, however, by many other Irish places. On the western coast, for instance, there is a mountain called Grough Patrick, where he is said to have gathered together the serpents and to have driven them into the western ocean by beating a drum. This is but one of the many legends which still linger in the minds of faithful Irishmen.

Hard to Identify.

The true shamrock to an Irishman is the plant known by that name around the spot of his or his father's birth, but the botanist has as much trouble in identifying it as he has in identifying the Mayflower of New England, a name applied in different localities to trailing arbutus, to saxifrage, to hepatica and to two or three other plants.

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